The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE TREATY EFFECTED AT ZURICH.

Triumphal Entry Trip of the Guard Emperors.

Speech of Napoleon III. at Bordeaux.

Boston Mail, O. E., Sunday, Oct. 23.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool at 10 A. M., of the 11th inst., passed this point at 6 A. M. Friday, on route to Quebec.

The steamship Kangaroo, for New-York, would sail on Saturday.

The steamship New Brunswick, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11:30 P. M., of the 11th.

The steamers Jura and United Kingdom, running the mail season between Glasgow and Quebec, and the mail between Glasgow and New-York the ensuing Winter.

THE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

PROBABILITY OF A TREATY—AUSTRIA RAISES DIFFICULTIES.

The prorogation of the Conference is anticipated. The difficulties are not yet adjusted, and it was considered doubtful when the treaty of peace would be signed.

The plenipotentiaries of all the three Powers held a conference on the 8th inst., and couriers were afterward dispatched to Villafranca and Turin.

The Paris Pays correspondent says that the delay is attributed to Austria, that the Vienna Cabinet was doing all it could to win over the French Emperor to its views, while at the same time it was reported to be preparing a coalition against him in Germany.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

DETAILS OF HER TRIAL TRIP—HER ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD—GREYHOUND KNOWS AN HOUR HER SHORTEST RACE OF SPEED.

The Great Eastern quitted Portland at 3¼ P. M. on the 8th, and anchored in Holyhead at 3¼ on Monday afternoon, the 10th, having accomplished the voyage round under favorable circumstances, the distance run during the forty-eight hours was computed at something over five hundred and fifty miles. The average rate of speed for the whole trip is stated to be a little over thirteen knots, though during the greater part of the time the engine did not go more than at half speed, the paddles averaging ten, and the screw eight revolutions per minute when working at a pressure of 22 pounds. The greatest speed attained was over 14½ knots, or nearly 17 miles per hour. This was accomplished without any special exertion on the part of the engines, but a considerable quantity of canvas was spread. The weather during the trip was squally, and at times a long, heavy ground swell was experienced, causing, according to some authorities, a good deal of pitching and rolling on the part of the vessel, while others say that the motion was at all times most slight, and that the ship was under the most perfect control. Rough attempts have been made to ascertain the greatest angle of deck under roll, and the worst calculation was said to be 41 at sea, while other vessels in the vicinity were pitching about in a very bad manner.

The ship was piloted after some demur by Mr. Scott Russell, both under screw and paddle engines, united and steady, and both occasions with successful results. Experience showed that the ship had entered admiralty, and that the compasses were exact to a satisfactory degree. It was reported that the Great Eastern would remain at Holyhead ten or twelve days, and then proceed to Southampton to have her bottom thoroughly repaired in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade. The correspondent of the London Times, on board the ship, writing before the run to Holyhead, says that it is more than probable that the ship will not leave England during the Winter, and that Southampton will probably be her Winter quarters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Spain Affairs—Rumored Dissension in the British Cabinet—Miscellaneous.

The London Times has another editorial on the Spanish difficulties. It reiterates its denunciation of Gen. HARNEY's course, and says he could not have submitted to any outrage to American citizens in San Juan, and considers that such a statement is made for the purpose of excusing an aggression which had long been determined upon. It characterizes General HARNEY's act as a gratuitous insult to the British Empire, and one which could not be passed over. It delicately intimates that no large class of Americans will support the policy which has been inaugurated; and in reference to General SCOTT's mission says that the English Government will respond with a correspondingly courteous, and the result will, no doubt, be a peaceful settlement of the question which has been made dangerous to the two great nations by the wrongheadedness and folly of a few men.

The Government is understood to have given NAPIER, the well known ship-builder of the Clyde, an order for the construction of an iron steam ram.

Lord CANNING was expected to leave India for England at the close of the year, or early in January.

Rumors were current of considerable differences and even a split in the English Cabinet on the Chinese question.

Sir BARNES NEWSHAM, the eminent Engineer, was in a dying state; his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery, and his death was looked for at any moment.

Great hopes had been raised that the Builders' strike in London was about to be terminated, but on the day preceding the steamer's departure these hopes were dissolved, the pending negotiations having terminated in an unsatisfactory manner.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR AT BORDEAUX—HIS HEALTH—THE SARDINIAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

On the 11th inst. the Emperor received the authorities of Bordeaux. The Cardinal Archbishop addressed a speech to the Emperor, who read a reply to it. Both speech and reply produced the most favorable impression. The Emperor thanked his embassador for having understood the high mission he had undertaken. He was endeavoring to strengthen the conditions in his good intentions rather than to spread heedless alarm; and expressed the hope that a new era of glory will be raised for the Church on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. He further said that the Government, which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the pontifical throne would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were directed by sincere devotion to the interests of His Holiness; could but be pained about the day which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by the French troops, for Europe will not allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years should be prolonged indefinitely.

It is stated that the Emperor has been unwell for a week or so, but the malady was not serious. The Emperor and Empress had quitted Biarritz, and arrived at Bordeaux on the 10th. Their reception was enthusiastic, and Bordeaux was en fête, notwithstanding the weather was unpropitious.

The Emperor's return to Paris was expected to be marked by very active movement in the highest political circles.

The Moniteur d'Almanzor says the Sardinian Minister to London, had arrived in Paris. When the French army is withdrawn, what will it leave behind? Anarchy, terror or peace? These are questions, the importance of which cannot escape any one at the present time. It is necessary, continued the Moniteur, instead of appealing to the evident passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth, and pray it Providence to enlighten the people as well as their sovereign, under a wish for the fulfilment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

A decree has been submitted for the fortification of the fort of Grandelle, and some small islands opposite Nancy.

An immense floating battery is being built at Bordeaux. It is to have bulwarks three feet in thickness.

The Pays's Paris correspondent says that the Imperial Government have now in contemplation what measures may be taken to counteract the protests of the French Bishops, concerning what are called outrages against the Church. All the bishops have received orders from Rome to preach the restoration of the Italian Duke.

A Paris journal says that NAPOLEON is getting disgusted with the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

King LEOPOLD's visit to Biarritz is also said to have contributed to improve the relations between the English and French Governments.

The Ostwere had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochin-China.

The Bourse was flat but steady; the Rentes closed at 66.35.

The commercial affairs of France continue to remain in an unsatisfactory state. The markets were abundantly supplied with Wheat in the provinces, but prices were nevertheless well maintained in Paris. However, a slight decline had taken place both in Wheat and Flour.

The quantity of the new vintage proves to be inferior to last year, and the quantity not so good as was expected.

ITALY.

The assassination of Count ARVEDI has attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the French Consul at Parma has received orders to quit his post unless prompt justice was done, and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the author of the murder. A dispatch says an investigation was being actively carried on by the Government of Parma, which had decided to act with due severity against the guilty party. The official Piedmontese *Gazette* brands the crime as an atrocious one, and declares it has produced feelings of horror throughout the entire country.

A national subscription in Italy, for the purpose of procuring a million of muskets, was proceeding with great success. The organization of military forces and of Italian leagues, was daily becoming more complete.

Gen. FANTI had his head-quarters at Modena; Gen. GARIBALDI at Bologna, and Gen. MARESCALCHI at Rimini. Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal army were flocking in.

The Sardinian Chambers were to meet as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, but will then be dissolved, and fresh elections take place.

The official Piedmontese *Gazette* denies the truth of the passage in the Pope's Allocution, in which it was stated that the King of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

A memorandum from the Romagnese Government to the European Powers had been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the Government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority. It explains the motives which have led to the recent decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the Great Powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardinian Minister was on the *eve* of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under the protection of the French Embassy.

The Government of Romagna had issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the pontifical territory.

The Dictator of Farini had gone to Parma, to see signal justice administered to the murderer of ARVEDI.

The King of Sardinia was about to proceed to Genoa, to receive the Dowager Empress of Russia. This, and other little incidents, are construed into a sympathy of feeling between the Russian Government and the Cabinet of Turin.

AUSTRIA.

The taxes in Austria, which were imposed last May, and which were to continue only during the war, are to be prolonged to November, 1860.

Rumors had been current that Baron BRUCK had tendered his resignation, but were not confirmed.

SPAIN.

Letters state that the representatives of Morocco, at Tangier, had asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain, but the demand was not acceded to.

Nearly all the European Powers had dispatched vessels-of-war to be present on the spot during the period of Spanish expedition to Morocco.

The Spanish Consul at Tangier has received orders to quit his post on the 15th, and on the 18th the Spanish troops would enter the Moorish Territory, unless the pending dispute was previously arranged.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail, with dates to 16th September, arrived at Aden on the 1st inst.

The rebels on the Nepaul frontiers were still troublesome.

Some of the discharged European troops had already sailed from Calcutta.

There is a vague report that Lord CANNING has been relieved, and would be succeeded in the Governor-Generalship by Lord CLARENDON.

Exchange on London, 2s. 6¾d.@2s. 1d.

Imports were steady, with a fair demand. Exports were generally dull. Freights were depressed and tonnage abundant.

China dates, according to the telegraph, are to September 10.

The Pei-ho and Grand Canal were blockaded by the British and French war vessels. Admiral HOPE was in a dangerous state, and would have to be invalided.

The American Minister, says the dispatch, was still negotiating, and about proceeding to Peking.

CHUNG KANG, the celebrated rebel leader, was killed *by his own people.*

No commercial news is telegraphed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds had been dull and slightly lower, but on the 12th consols slightly advanced. There had been a fair demand for Money, and it was only in exceptional cases that business was done below the bank premium.

Letters from Australia report the failure of FAIRBAIN & Co., of Sydney, for £85,000; and J. & W. PATTISON, of Melbourne, for £22,000.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: "Each settlement on the Stock Exchange forms to a certain extent an index to the character, speculative or *bona fide*, of general business. The Consol market yesterday was favorably affected by the present monthly settlement, and closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to 3/16. Other departments in exchange participated in the tendency to improvement. The demand for money continues, and the terms for high-class bills are 2¾ to 2¾. Small amounts of gold were sent to the Bank yesterday."

The *Times'* City Article says: "The funds on Tuesday opened at the quiet prices of the day preceding, but the progress of Consols' settlement showed the supply of stock in dealer's hands to be very small and the market soon experienced improvement. There was rather an increased demand for Money, but the rate in the open market did not exceed 2¾ ⅌ cent. On the Stock Exchange loans were wanted at 2 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges closed with an advancing tendency."

The *Daily News* says, the Government of Morocco is understood to be disposed to concede what is demanded by Spain, a result to which the exertions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL have greatly contributed. In the same friendly spirit his lordship is said to have exercised the influence of England to preserve peace on the River Plate, without, however, intending to commit the country to active interference should warlike counsels prevail.

The same journal says there is good reason to believe that the differences which are created by the sudden and uncalled-for action of Gen. HARNEY at San Juan will be speedily abated. The language of the United States Government is fair and honorable.

The Times says that want of funds on the part of the Governments of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more severe, and it is doubtless upon a breakdown in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate for the restoration of the old rulers.

Agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in London and Paris trying to raise one or two millions, but without success.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

Arrest of one of the Insurgents in Pennsylvania—Gov. Wise's Speech on the Insurrection—Correspondence of the Insurgents—Diary of one of Brown's Sons—Views of the Southern Press.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED INSURGENT.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 22.

A man, who gave his name as WILLIAM HARNISON, was arrested here to-day on a charge of being implicated in the recent disturbance at Harper's Ferry. He was at first supposed to be Capt. COOK, as he answered to the description given of the man seen at Chambersburgh, yesterday, talking with Mrs. COOK. When arrested he made a violent resistance, but was overpowered. Three revolvers and two bowie knives were found on him. He was partially examined to-day, and was then recommitted for a further hearing on Monday, when he will probably be brought before the Court on a *habeas corpus* to determine whether he shall be discharged or retained in custody.

GOV. WISE'S SPEECH ON THE INSURRECTION.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1859.

Gov. WISE's Richmond speech says he has a bushel of BROWN's correspondence, but not all of it, for a carpet-bag full of it was taken to Baltimore and improperly used. The letters in his possession proved that prominent men at the North were implicated in the affair. Whether our sister States at the North will allow such men to remain among them convicted or unpunished, remains to be seen. "If any one should smuggle off GARRITT SMITH some night, and bring him to me, I would read him a moral lecture, and then send him home." He had remanded at Harper's Ferry to prevent Lynch law in Virginia. There was no question of jurisdiction to be settled, as he had made up his mind fully; and after determining that the prisoners should be tried in Virginia, he would not have obeyed an order to the contrary from the President of the United States. He was ready to weep when he heard that the outlaws comprised only twelve men and that they had taken the town in ten minutes. There was no cowardice on the part of the people there, because their unguarded citizens were prisoners; but he told them that they had made a mistake, and that if Gen. WASHINGTON had been a prisoner, and his life imperilled by an attack, he would have risked his own and others as well, in making an attack without delay. This Kansas border ruffian made a great mistake as to the disposition of the slaves to fly to his standard; the Abolitionists cannot comprehend that they are held among us as by a patriarchal tenure. The Governor urged the importance of the organization of the military throughout the State, and the exercise of vigilance to guard against the disgrace of a similar surprise.

ARMS TAKEN AWAY FROM A NEGRO COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The arms recently furnished to a colored volunteer company of this city have been taken away by the Adjutant-General in consequence of the Harper's Ferry affair.

CHARGE OF JUDGE PARKER TO THE GRAND JURY.

From the Baltimore American.

The following is the charge of Judge PARKER to the Grand Jury of Jefferson County, Va., just made:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—In the state of excitement into which our whole community has been thrown by the recent occurrences in this county, I feel that the charge which I usually deliver to a Grand Jury would be entirely out of place.

These occurrences cannot but force themselves upon your attention. They must necessarily occupy a considerable portion of that time which you will devote to your public duties as a Grand Jury. However guilty the unfortunate men who are now in the hands of justice may prove to be, still they cannot be called upon to answer to the offended laws of our Commonwealth for any of the multifarious crimes with which they are charged, until a Grand Jury, after "dignified" inquiry, shall decide that for these offences they be put upon their trial.

I will not permit myself to give expression to any of those feelings which at once spring up in every breast when reflecting upon the enormity of the guilt in which those are involved who invade by force a peaceful, unsuspecting portion of our common country, raise the standard of insurrection amongst us, and shoot down without mercy Virginia citizens defending Virginia soil against their invasion. I must remember, gentlemen, that, as a minister of justice, bound to execute our laws faithfully, and in the very spirit of justice herself, I *must, as to every one accused of crime, hold, as the law holds, that he is innocent until he shall be proved guilty by an honest, an independent, and an impartial jury of his countrymen.* And what is obligatory upon me is equally binding upon you, and upon every one who may be connected with the prosecution and trial of these offenders. In these cases as in all others, you will be controlled by that oath which each of you have taken, and in which you have solemnly sworn that you will diligently inquire into all offences which may be brought to your knowledge, and that "you will present no one through ill will," as well as "that you will leave no one unpresented through fear or favor, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Do but this, gentlemen, and you will have fulfilled your whole duty. *Go beyond this, and in place of that diligent inquiry, and calm investigation which you have sworn to make, act upon prejudice or from excitement of passion, and you will have done a wrong to that law to whose service you are engaged.*

As I before said, these men are now in the hands of Justice. *They are to have a fair and an impartial trial.* We owe it to the cause of Justice as well as to our own characters, that such a trial should be afforded them. If guilty, they will be sure to pay the extreme penalty of their guilt, and the example of punishment, when thus inflicted by virtue of law, will be beyond all comparison more efficacious for our future protection than any torture to which mere passion could subject them.

Whether, then, we be in public or private position, *let each one of us remember that as the law has* charge of these alleged offenders the law alone, through its recognized agents, must deal with them to the last. *It can tolerate no interference by others with duties it has assumed to itself.* If true to herself, and true she will be, our commonwealth through her Courts of Justice, will be as ready to punish *the offence of such interference as she is to punish* these grave and serious offences with which she is *now about to deal—in case these offences be proved by* legal testimony to have been perpetrated. Let us all, gentlemen, bear this in mind, and in patience await the result—confident that that result will be whatever *strict* and *impartial justice shall determine to be* necessary and proper.

It would seem, gentlemen, and yet I speak from no evidence, but upon vague rumors which have reached me, that these men who have thrown themselves upon us, confidently expected to be joined by our slaves and free negroes, and unfurled the banner of insurrection, and invited this class of our citizens to rally under it. And yet, I am told, they are unable to obtain a single recruit.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRIAL—NO CONFESSIONS FROM BROWN.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Exchange*, dated at Harper's Ferry on Friday evening, says:

"Everything here continues quiet. A Citizens' Guard has been established of twenty men at the Ferry, twelve at Shepardstown and eighty at Charlestown, where prisoners—five in number—are confined. *Brown has made no disclosures, and the others apparently have none to make.* They will be indicted for treason, murder, and inciting the slaves to insurrection.

JAMES W. LUNDY has been arrested at Cumberland and confined in Romney jail, on the charge of conspiracy.

RICHARDSON and DORSEY, reported killed, are still alive and improving. The only citizens killed are TURNER, RICKHART and POOKLEY, besides the negro HAYWOOD, and private QUINN, of the United States Marines.

No Government arms or money were touched by the insurrectionists."

SUFFERINGS OF BROWN IN KANSAS.

The history of the provoking causes of BROWN's Kansas career are thus stated by the Cleveland *Herald*:

JOHN BROWN had a son, S. P. BROWN, who, near Easton that Winter (55-6) was taken prisoner by the Missouri ruffians, and confined in a pen. Thence it was an express visited Fort Leavenworth, and begged that United States troops might go to the spot and save BROWN from being murdered. That was refused, *and refused too in compliance with positive orders* from Washington. What followed? Capt. E. P. BROWN was helpless and alone in the power of the Pro-Slavery men; that band of ruffians struck him, and he rose to his feet and asked to be permitted to fight *the best man among them—he would fight for* his life—but the cowards dared not give him that chance. BROWN then dared any two or three of them to fight him, but the cowards would not comply with that request.

Then the fiends in human shape rushed upon the unarmed, defenceless BROWN, and actually hacked him to pieces with their hatchets. A slaveholder named Hanson, made the final blow, hacking a hatchet in the side of BROWN's head, splitting his skull for inches of the man's brain away in the middle—the brave-hearted young man died.

"Dead!" he cried, as one of the Pro-Slavery wretches came out from a house with a pan of water, and one of the ruffians ordered every man who was present to throw water upon the prostrate and dying man.

Time dried Capt. E. P. BROWN's Pro-Slavery wounds, and he was shortly afterward seen in Governor SHANNON's office.

From that time forward the day until devoted Missouri to vengeance every. It became the leading Free State man in the Kansas troubles, and was the terror of the Missouri frontier. As experience ripened out his character, and placed under the guidance of Israel-Like Ward, BUT Instead of making Brown the conspicuous man taken by him. The battle of Black Jack, where Ward and his Missouri rangers were whipped and captured, is one of the unfortunate events of the Kansas civil war. When Gen. Ward surrendered to Brown, the Slave leaders issued money to the month to hang, or warm, and in base lower a fair further opportunities to avenge the wrongs done him and his by the ruffians of Missouri. For a time, he was unheard of, and then the country was startled by the rescue of Dr. Doy from the jail at Lawrence. Old Brown was the man who planned and executed that enterprise. Next, he is reported to have had a conference of fugitive slaves from Missouri through Illinois, and given them courage on the U. G. R. R. to Canada. Now his condition began to expand, and he found that his mission was to run upon the footsteps the path of the pioneer of the pioneers in Kansas. Wherever the Free State cause was in danger, there was Brown. Wherever the Free State cause was in danger, there was Brown. Wherever the Free State cause was in danger, there was Brown

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

Engineering Abroad and at Home—Railway Economy—What Europe and America may Learn from Each Other.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 23.

After an extended trip over the British and Continental railways in first and second class carriages, by day and by night, in rain and sunshine, with regular trains and by express, special, and [illegible] on the European system. I am [illegible] to the subject in all its bearings, with a [illegible] to ascertain how far the railway conveniences and defects of the European system, if [illegible] of passenger [illegible] in adapted to the Americans, with a [illegible] to [illegible] the special features in one another's [illegible].

[illegible] carriages and fast [illegible] on the European plan, might be [illegible] to Americans there, for invalids, [illegible] and the many people who, from necessity [illegible] gladly pay for riding in them, to [illegible] pecuniary advantage of the compa[illegible]. That section entirely new conveniences [illegible] to all sorts of carriages, without [illegible] and generally in the construction of [illegible] railway [illegible], explaining [illegible] on the above [illegible] allude to an improvement [illegible] which is after all [illegible] of English railway com[illegible] as well as economy, but to the carriage system [illegible] the question of [illegible] fares are four [illegible] while cute are only two cents, for it [illegible] that Englishmen have sad[illegible] by charging fifteen [illegible] for 100 a mile for a Parliamentary [illegible] (a name which alone [illegible] each mile of road in America) [illegible] them to [illegible] a small interest [illegible] capital augmented fares, and in [illegible] unknown to us, [illegible] by the city of stay and equipment, [illegible] of matters which on the average hardly affect [illegible] at all. We must further remember [illegible] special comforts can be regularly and uni[illegible] secured in Europe by paying for them, while in the States they cannot be so had for love [illegible].

[illegible] necessary, not to prove, but merely to [illegible] that freedom, that the existence of rail[illegible] comfort is two things, to [illegible] ventilation and splendidness. Without pure [illegible] comfort will prevent headaches [illegible] irritability, and without a plenty [illegible] and elbow room, in addition to a wide [illegible] a comfortable night ride is impossible, especially over rough American roads.

English first-class carriages are better than our own in comfortness, and vastly superior in upholstery. Their division into compartments does not necessarily [illegible] of these conditions. English carriages have a sliding ventilator over each window, to which might be added a cheap, excellent and seldom used American defector for [illegible] the current of air as desired; they have [illegible] which open easily down, not up, introducing in cold weather a regulated supply of air—not in the shape of a current, but over the head, where it is warmed; some windows are fixed and fastened with a strap, like a coach window, and are always [illegible]. American cars have a much smaller [illegible] of top-ventilation per passenger; the windows open the wrong way for comfort, or, rather, in most cases, with their pretended hasps danger-traps and [illegible] positions, they either do not open or do not [illegible]. There are American windows which answer every purpose, but we now speak of the [illegible] practice. With regard to warming, as has been explained in the Times before, we start on a wrong principle, viz: plenty of heat irrespective of ventilation; but the reverse and true principle is embodied in Europe, where plenty of artificial heat is supplied to the feet by hot-water tanks in the floor, while the body is protected by clothing, as needed, and above all, by a fresh supply of oxygen to support the combustion within. Compare this with a full American car in a Winter night, hot and cold by turns, and always foul. The outside temperature being the same, the one carriage leaves us refreshing sleep, the other prisons us in a [illegible] which is neither sleep nor rest. An American Winter seems colder than English Winter. Then we must simply apply more heat in the European way. A difference in isothermal lines does not oblige us to crack our heads and freeze our feet in badly warmed and ventilated cars.

But the upholstery of English carriages means something more than a cover for a board. It was designed to be a soft medium between the destructive hardness of wood and the hard substance of his fellow-creature. You should the antiquarian of 2850 examine an American car of 1859, the loss of a thousand years would not enable him to imagine that any similar design had entered into the hearts of the constructors thereof. As his head should grind against the rectangular window-frame of that ancient car, and his ribs should scrape athwart the low cross-piece before him, verily he would remember the days of the Inquisition, and claim his stars that he lived not in a barbarous age. Really, when we see men twisting themselves into unnatural contortions for rest and sleep, [illegible] the greater discomforts of our American carriages, and when it has been demonstrated time and again that a very slight increase of cost, which the passengers would pay, will make good day or night seats, a continuance of the old practice is as outrageous as stuffing a car with beds in timeness only. English carriages for American roads is not the equality; but more of this hereafter. The remedy is a plenty of upholstery. If we must have [illegible] cushions, for mercy's sake let us have them soft. Had the sleeping and adjustable seats, introduced a few years ago, been properly stuffed, not with *hollow*, but with some pressure-equally elastic material, and had their introduction been accompanied with decent warming and venti[illegible] [illegible] would have relished anything better. We [illegible] follow the principles, if not the [illegible] of our European neighbors.

One little carriage convenience met abroad is at least worth mentioning; it is a rack overhead, for packages, umbrellas, books, &c., not a couple of rods through which anything smaller than a trunk will slip down upon your head; but a net of cords, [illegible] for a specific purpose, and not [illegible].

[illegible] railway managers tell us that they [illegible] to supply these conveniences at two [illegible] the cars, for comfort, [illegible] and [illegible] as the mere price [illegible] railway business is so more [illegible] [illegible] and expensive, for the mere use of locomotives, [illegible] furnish conveniences [illegible] water-rooms in the holders of stockings [illegible].

Many class different classes of fares has been [illegible] in America, there has been an universal [illegible] of disgust and rebuke at the innovation upon [illegible] institutions. We have not observed [illegible] any great practical difficulties in the [illegible] when he has no money to pay for a ride, or of the fast horses and living of the [illegible] who can afford them, or of every possible self-denial or self-indulgence, in proportion to the means of the people in spite of the first [illegible] of the Revolution, or independence. Such [illegible] which all over Europe is as [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A native of Germany, as chambermaid, or to take charge of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 114 4th-st., near Bowery, in the rear room

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Five Dollars a [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Tri-Weekly)—Five Dollars a [illegible]

[illegible] THE NEW-YORK TIMES, published on the [illegible] Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible]

[illegible] to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," [illegible]

[illegible] This Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Doubtful. [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE—Sketches Night's [illegible]

WINTER GARDEN—Uncle Tom—Cabin—[illegible] THIRD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fair Rosamond [illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE—Bertha Devereux; or, Out [illegible]

[illegible] Drilling; Wills [illegible]

[illegible] Dancing.

[illegible] THE FRENCH—Marie Dorvale—Diamond Cut [illegible]

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway—Ethiopian [illegible]

PARADISE GARDEN—Park of the American Institute.

[illegible] CHAPEL—Wallack's Hall.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition and Evening Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

[illegible] GALLERY—Williams's, No. 308 Canal-street.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 785 Broadway—Washington [illegible] the Officers of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, at Quebec, brings Atlantic advices to Oct. 12. Among other [illegible] more than received, we learn that the [illegible] Conference had not resulted in that immediate [illegible] of peace which previous indications [illegible] to expect. Serious misunderstandings [illegible] between the Envoys. That of Austria [illegible] to have made demands which [illegible] inadmissible. At Paris the rumor [illegible] the French Emperor was disgusted with [illegible] of the Court of Vienna, and [illegible] more inclined to stricken his alliance with England in regard to the Italian questions. The only fact of importance [illegible] contained in a speech delivered by Napoleon III. in response to an address from the citizens of Bordeaux. The Emperor pronounced decidedly in favor of a continuance of temporal sovereignty in the hands of the Pope; while he declared the course events were likely to take upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. The significance of his remarks was not to be mistaken. He pointed clearly to the conclusion that, if temporal authority remained to the Holy See, it must remain through its hold upon the affections and respect of its temporal subjects, and no longer through the armed intervention of a foreign Power.

The Chinese question continued to occupy public attention in England. It was stated and currently believed that serious disturbances had occurred in the Chinese Empire in regard to it.

The *Great Eastern* had completed her trial trip from Portland to Holyhead. Leaving on the 8th instant, the trip had occupied her until the 10th, through 48 hours; the maximum of speed being a little less than 17 miles an hour; the average about 13 miles. The vessel yielded in some degree to the effects of a heavy sea, and a serious swell, but to no material extent in comparison with smaller craft exposed to the same influences. The result was regarded as satisfactory. It was stated, however, that under the direction of the Board of Trade, the great ship would have to visit Southampton, in order to have her bottom thoroughly overhauled. Doubts were cast upon her departure from England this Winter.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm; Breadstuffs had advanced; Provisions were steady; Circuits are quoted from 25@30d.

We have files of Bermuda papers to Oct. 11, which contain no news of interest.

Some of the parties supposed to have been implicated in the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry, were captured at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on Saturday. From the description given of the man seen talking with Mrs. Cook, at Chambersburgh, a day or two previous, the captors imagined that Captain Cook himself had fallen into their hands, but the prisoner gave his name as WILLIAM HARRISON. After being partially examined he was recommitted, and will probably be brought before the Court to-day on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

United States Commissioner LOCKRE, of New-Orleans, began the examination of the charges against Captains FAYROUX, MAURY, SCOTT and ANDERSON on Monday last. Capt. KERRAN, who took the filibusters to the South west Pass, together with the telegraph operator at the Pass a l'Outre, were examined and testified to the facts which have already been announced by telegraph.

Seven men were lost on Friday by the explosion of the Dupont Powder Mills, at Wilmington, Delaware. While the workmen were engaged in loading a wagon with powder-dust, the press-room, near which they were at work, blew up. The drying mill, and two rolling mills followed in quick succession. Two of those killed were blown into the Brandywine, and one into a tree close by. Nothing could be found of the other four.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions, held by Recorder BARNARD, was brought to a close on Saturday, an unusually large number of cases having been disposed of. The case of ELIZABETH BELCHER SAGNETT, for perjury, which has excited much interest, especially in legal circles, was resumed and concluded. The evidence was exceedingly technical, and related solely to the construction of deeds and judgments. The Recorder delivered quite a lengthy charge to the jury, and after thirty minutes' absence from the Court they acquitted SAGNETT, who was immediately arraigned on a civil suit.

Yesterday was one of the main Fifth-avenue piques of the Croton aqueduct, was fully repaired on Saturday, and that water flows again as usual. The Engineers took advantage of the occasion to have a thorough scour of the upper reservoir cleared of a long-accumulated mass of sediment, which had remained many years without disturbance.

A Company called the "Broderick Guard," which was organized some ten years since, held a meeting on Saturday evening, and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK.

A meeting to bid farewell to the Rev. Dr. WAINWRIGHT was held last evening in the Tabernacle Church, in Fifth-street. Addresses were delivered by Dr. WAINWRIGHT, SIMON, LAWRENCE and TOMPKINS. Dr. WAINWRIGHT sails for Europe on the 29 instant.

The cause in the old Police court came on in the Court of General Term of the Supreme Court. It was argued by counsel at length, and [illegible] to the Court for decision, which was [illegible]

[illegible] have forwarded their [illegible] Ball-players who were in [illegible] at the Astor House. For five hundred [illegible] that accompany from Rochester [illegible] they would consent to play. This [illegible] representatives of the Base Ball [illegible] not, during the present [illegible] beating the English [illegible]

[illegible] held at the Stock [illegible] Prices on the Street after [illegible] State Stocks to [illegible] the City [illegible]

[illegible] Opera and [illegible] request. An active [illegible] Wheat, Flour, and Wholesale, at firmer prices. Freights were quiet, yet firm, with [illegible] of all classes in port.

Gov. Seward and Abolitionism.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is right in its supposition that we did not have Gov. SEWARD'S Rochester speech before us when, on Friday last, we spoke of its failing to "explain clearly and unmistakably the means and agencies" by which the Republican Party, when victorious, is expected to bring about the abolition of Slavery. *But we were nevertheless perfectly* aware of the following passage which occurs in that speech, and which the *Journal* cites as "doing precisely what the TIMES says Gov. S. did not do:"

"It remains to my on this point only one word to guard against misapprehension. If these States are to again become universally slaveholding, I do not pretend to say with what violations of the Constitution that end shall be accomplished. On the other hand, while I do confidently believe and hope that my country will yet become a land of universal Freedom, *I do not expect that it will be made so otherwise than through the action of the several States cooperating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*"

Gov. SEWARD in this passage, predicts that "the Federal Government," when in Republican hands, will "cooperate with the several States" in accomplishing the *removal of Slavery*. Is this a "clear and unmistakable explanation of the means and agencies" by which this great result is to be brought about? Certainly not. It is merely a vague general declaration that the work is to be done constitutionally—but how, when, or on what terms and conditions it is to be done, it does not even intimate. Is the Federal Government to take the initiative? or will it await the action of the States themselves? Are the slaves to be purchased out of the Federal Treasury? Are the States to be reimbursed for their losses? Are the freed negroes to be left upon the soil or colonized? Is the agency relied on to be force—Federal influence, the distribution of patronage, or mere moral suasion? All these questions, and many more, require to be answered before we can have any clear and unmistakable knowledge of the means by which the Federal Government is expected to abolish Slavery.

The *Journal* should bear in mind that Gov. SEWARD was not speaking to his friends alone, nor to those inclined to consider a general disclaimer, like the one cited, a sufficient vindication of his motives and his plans. He was addressing the whole country—the South as well as the North,—men distrustful of his aims and his motives, as well as men ready to pin their faith upon his lightest word,—parties sure to misrepresent and distort his language as well as those disposed to do him justice. The bare announcement of the position that the Federal Government was to have anything whatever to do with the emancipation of the slaves, was calculated to alarm the South, and startle hundreds of thousands of conservative men in the Northern States who regard Slavery as purely a local institution, existing solely under local laws, with which the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Indeed, the great body of the Republican Party has always held that with Slavery as it exists in the several States the Federal Government has no concern,—and that the Republican Party if in power would abstain from interference with it quite as carefully as the Democrats themselves. All they aimed at was to stop its extension:—with its existence, under State authority, the Federal Government has nothing whatever to do. Gov. SEWARD'S declaration, qualified and limited as it is, nevertheless contravenes this general position of the Republican Party, and goes beyond any ground ever taken in any of their authorized Conventions or by any of their authoritative documents.

It seemed to us, therefore, when the speech was made, that Governor SEWARD owed it to his Republican friends, as well as to the South and the country at large, to be more explicit upon this most vital and important point. If our readers will pardon us for quoting ourselves—which they will bear us witness we seldom do,—they will find our views stated in the following extract from the comments which accompanied the publication of the Rochester speech:

From the New-York Times, Oct. 20, 1859.

Gov. SEWARD insists, as he has often done before, that all the States of this Union must become *Free* States, and that this result must and will be brought about by the ascendancy of the Republican Party. It is this position, repeatedly stated and steadily maintained by our distinguished Senator, which *has done more to alarm the Slave States, and to puzzle and perplex the Free States, than anything else in his public career.* No party except the Abolitionist has ever asserted the right of the Federal Government to interfere with Slavery wherever it exists under the guaranty of State laws. The Republican Party, by its acts, and through its most authoritative public documents, has always disavowed the purpose attributed to it by its enemies, of meddling in any way with Slavery in any Slaveholding State of the Union. Nine-tenths of the people of the whole Union, without regard to sectional or party distinctions, recognize not only the necessity, but the justice and the duty, of leaving to every State the absolute and perfect right of maintaining or abolishing Slavery, as it may see fit. Gov. SEWARD himself has repeatedly expressed his concurrence in this position, and in his Rochester speech he says explicitly, for the very purpose of preventing misconception, that he does not expect Slavery to be abolished in the Slaveholding States, "otherwise than through the action of the States themselves cooperating with the Federal Government, and *all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions.*" It certainly is not easy to reconcile this disclaimer with Gov. SEWARD'S proposition—or, rather, to perceive any practical and effective meaning in his declaration that the Republican Party is to abolish Slavery, under the limitations and restrictions which he thus imposes upon its action. It is possible that he means nothing more than that the natural effect of Republican ascendancy in the Federal Government—the influence of patronage and the tendency of its exercise of power—will be to build up an Anti-Slavery policy in the slaveholding States, and to encourage movements looking to its abolition. If is easy to see that this would be its natural effect; and if Gov. SEWARD means nothing more than this, few would doubt the justice of his remark. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that he would allay a good deal of very natural alarm in one quarter, and solve a good many disturbing and perplexing doubts in others, by being somewhat more explicit upon a point of such vital interest and importance. Without ostentation, he *stands before the country as advocating the direct and effective interference of the Federal Government for the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States—and it is this, more than anything else, which has made his name an object of no small terror to the South.*

These were the objections we made to the speech then—and we have as yet seen nothing to convince us that they are one whit less valid now.

PRESIDENTIAL FLOWER.—A letter from Concord to the Boston *Traveller* asserts positively that Gen. FREMONT intends to be a candidate for the Presidency and that his friends are actively at work, both in the North and South, to secure his nomination at Charleston. He is evidently to be entirely out of the way until all the other leading candidates have been picked up, when he will be brought forward by the South and nominated by delegates previously secured from the Free States. Among those who are to support him, J. W. FORNEY, JEFFERSON DAVIS, ALEX. STEPHENS and SIDNEY WEBSTER are named. He intends to pass the Winter at Bermuda and to return in May, landing at Charleston and receiving the congratulations of the Democracy on the way home.

All these statements are very detailed and very positive; but we doubt their truth. Gen. PIERCE'S Administration has derived new lustre from its favorable contrast with that of Mr. BUCHANAN, and he would have many more friends for the nomination now than he had at the end of his own term. But the Democracy will scarcely be in a condition to run any risks or to carry weight in the next canvass. Their special and sole anxiety will be to nominate *the candidate most sure of success*:—and we do not believe they will find him in any man who has filled that office once.

The Virginia Judiciary.

We are very glad to see, if we may judge from the charge to the Grand Jury, which is to find the bill against BROWN and his confederates, that the Virginian judiciary are likely to do justice to themselves and the State in dealing with the Harper's Ferry "insurrection." Nothing could be clearer, calmer, wiser, and more impartial, than the terms in which the duty of those who are charged with the administration of the law in this unfortunate affair has been laid down; nothing could be more patriotic than *the manner in which the supremacy of the law* itself, over all popular passions and prejudices, has been asserted. Whatever disgrace BROWN'S *emeute* and the panic which it has inspired may reflect upon Virginia, (and Gov. WISE thinks it serious,) she derives nothing but credit from the attitude so far taken by the Bench. If this spirit be maintained throughout the trial, she may almost thank the terrible Abolitionists for giving her a chance of proving to the world that she still can show the surest indication of strength and greatness—the ability to give her bitterest foe a fair trial in open court, without fear or favor, on a charge of having aimed a blow at her very existence.

We know of no better test of the civilization and soundness of a State than the tone of her judges and Bar, in dealing with a case of this kind in a time of great popular excitement. If *they* cling to the law and the Constitution, and hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, it matters little how mobs may rave or riot. The world will always take it for granted that a community which produces judges, who preserve their composure, their honor, in the midst of tumultuous passions, is sound at the core, and has still a great future in store for it. The Virginians must remember that a horde of Feejee Islanders could tear Old BROWN to pieces or hang him on a tree, and most probably would never think of any other mode of punishment for such an offence as that with which he is charged; but it is only a great, free, civilized and enlightened people who can calmly apply their laws to his crime, hear the last word of his defence, strain the last letter in his favor, accuse him in open court and before the eyes of the world, and whether acquittal or conviction be the result, be more rejoiced to have justice done than have an enemy fall.

We are the more gratified by the course taken so far by the Judiciary from the contrast it presents to the mad ravings of some portions of the Virginia Press, on which we have already commented, and which resemble an Indian war-whoop far more than the demand of the citizens of a civilized State to have justice done on a malefactor. Equally discreditable and very much more impolitic are the attempts which are being made by certain Democratic journals in Washington and Philadelphia to incite the mob to sack the offices of their Anti-Slavery cotemporaries. When a newspaper recommends the suppression of a rival by lynch law, it proves itself so stupidly ignorant of its own sphere and functions, that it would be a waste of time for any sensible man to discuss with it either the right or the wrong of the matter. But the Democratic subscribers of these unmanly zealots will probably check their zeal when we remind them that the Abolitionist party in this country owes its present power and position, whether they be formidable or not, as much to mob violence as any other one thing. It has been built up and strengthened by the sack of its newspaper offices, by the tarring and feathering and assaulting of its leaders by the brutal dispersion of its meetings, by the clubs, and brickbats, and revolvers of the asinine portion of its enemies. To the Kansas outrages, and the SUMNER assault, the Republican party, too, owes a large portion of its present terrors for Southern heroes. If anybody wishes to strengthen the zeal, inflame the devotion of those who compose them both, and neutralize all the harm which old BROWN may have done to their reputation and influence, he cannot do better than to lead on mobs to throw their types and presses into the street, and to drive their editors northward as heroes and martyrs. If the history of this Slavery agitation teaches anything clearly, it teaches the folly of endeavoring to combat it by illegal force.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN OUR CITY.—The numbers and influence of the immigrant Germans in our City give importance to all questions affecting their character and condition. No citizen can be indifferent to so powerful an element of our population, or to the social and moral problems connected with it. Rightly directed, it will strengthen every good interest among us; left to itself, to chase our freedom and deprave our morals, it will overbear and weigh down the institutions that have invited its coming.

Our Germans are an intelligent race. Unlike the poorer Irish, they can nearly all read, and many of them are highly cultivated. Their literature is rich and varied. Their journalism is exceedingly able. Many of their merchants and bankers are men of the greatest enterprise, skill and integrity, and command great esteem in social and business circles.

They are preëminently industrious and frugal, as a people. Many a grocer, butcher, or mechanic, is acquiring a fortune among us while his style of living would almost indicate penury. Others, indeed, either from choice or necessity, resort to beer and liquor selling, and kindred occupations,—sometimes abandoning more honorable trades and professions than to live upon the appetites and passions of their fellows. And the natural fruit of this business in the tendency to pauperism is beginning to be seen among a population once free from that degradation.

In some sense, they are a religious people. One of their journals, indeed, claims that the Germans are an "Atheistic race." That the tendencies of their home training, and of many of the influences bearing on them here, are in this direction, cannot be denied. The oppression of Church and State, and the Red-Republican notions of liberty, with their repugnance to a conservative clergy, cast them either indifferent against religion and its ministers. The multiplied temptations to the coarser Sunday sports and dissipations have aided in alienating them from religion even here. But the are by no means infidelity indifferent to religious thought. If, therefore, in his great mission a bold, manly dealing with this question, with competent talent and unquestioned sincerity of zeal, may not recover the ascendancy of real Christian principle over the masses now regardless of its claims. Only, when the effort has been made with adequate numbers and qualifications on the part of the agents, will it be safe to pronounce the Germans "Atheistic." As matters are, the number of Christian congregations is larger than is generally thought, and the attendance is increasing from year to year. At least twenty-five German Pastors were present at the Cooper Institute meeting.

The state of morals among this class of our population is improving, just in the ratio in which religious influences are extended. Those who judge a whole population by the excesses of Jones' Wood or the Volks' Garden, do injustice to the thousands of quiet, orderly households, who have learned a better way of spending Sunday than in the beer-garden. Yet, it cannot be denied that a majority of immigrant Germans devote their leisure to the mere indulgence of appetite, and that the drift of habit is in this direction. As a result, it is known that German domestics, once so reliable, are becoming less desirable as "helps" to housekeepers; and the reputation for virtue of German females has gained little by their resort to places of dissipation. It is in no cynical spirit that we express our distrust of the vast and growing system of Sunday sports that has come into vogue under German auspices. It is an unwarrantable innovation on the customs and laws of the American people. It is a dangerous temptation to our children and servants. It has a demoralizing influence on the classes most needing restraint and right culture, and it is a humiliation and a shame to right-minded Germans themselves.

England and China.

The English Cabinet, not without serious risk, as the news by the *Anglo-Saxon* shows, to its own unity and permanence, is gradually bringing to the light the particulars of the British diplomatic transactions in China, which finally led to the fatal collision of the English forces under Admiral HOPE with the Chinese troops posted under the command of Prince SUNG-KA-LIN-SIN for the defence of Tien-tsin.

The leading features of this long and complicated story have been summed up in a dispatch written by Mr. WADE, formerly of Lord ELGIN'S British Legation in China, and now attached to the person of the Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE. From this dispatch, which partakes rather more of the temper of a legal plea than of the tone of a dispassionate chronicle, it appears very clear that the British representatives in China never reposed the slightest faith in the Chinese authorities; that they had made up their minds from the time of the capture of Canton by the Franco-English troops, that nothing was to be expected from the Celestial Government excepting what was wrung from it by the remembrance of past violence, or the fear of violence to come; and that they were determined to approach Peking and the presence of the Emperor solely as conquerors, selecting their own route, and compelling the Court of China to receive them in precisely such a manner, and with precisely such ceremonies, as should seem good to the Envoy of Queen VICTORIA. This spirit signalizes the whole course of the British negotiations as detailed by Mr. WADE. Mr. WADE, indeed, distinctly says, and his chief, the Hon. Mr. BRUCE, as distinctly indorses him in saying, that the specific aim of Lord ELGIN in negotiating the special provisions which distinguish the latest British from the American and Russian treaties with China, was to "withstand the restrictions" which the Chinese have been accustomed to impose upon foreign legations visiting their capital.

Lord ELGIN and the other English negotiators with China seem to have been strangely oblivious of the fact that at no very distant date in European, and even in English history, it was the custom of Christian courts to prescribe to foreign envoys the roads which they should take in approaching the seat of government of the Sovereign to whom they were accredited. The Virgin Queen of England would have been as indignant as the Brother of the Sun and Moon himself can now be supposed to be, had the ambassador of Spain or Venice claimed the right to land at any point along the coast of her dominions, and to march up to London by any road which he might chance to prefer. The modern Englishman has demanded of China a liberality and political intelligence wholly incompatible with that actual state of Chinese civilization which he professes to despise as mediæval and imperfect.

In truth, the English have dealt with China on a double basis. They have ostensibly been laboring only to secure rights, strictly commercial, and to protect the legitimate intercourse of individual British subjects with the Chinese ports and Chinese merchants. They have at the same time, however, been endeavoring to lay the foundations of a political connection with China which must either come to absolutely nothing at all, or develop into the instrument of a purely political invasion and conquest. The idea of "opening China to the world" reigns throughout the whole of the voluminous official British papers now given to the day. This idea, if it is really an idea, and anything more than an empty form of words, involves the complete prostration of the Chinese social system, the complete overthrow of the Chinese Government, and all the consequences of such a revolution, in the armed enterprises of Europe upon the East, and the eventual reconstitution of the Asiatic world. But while professing to regard this idea as the guiding star of European policy in China, Lord ELGIN and the rest of the British negotiators have uniformly stultified themselves by perpetual declarations that their only object has been to secure a "friendly footing" at the Chinese Court.

Lord ELGIN is, by no means, a simpleton. No man ought to know better than he, that to talk of establishing relations of equality with the Court of Peking is simply absurd. The utmost that can ever be extorted from the Chinese Government in the way of concession, save by the thorough process of crushing the Chinese polity into atoms, is the recognition of the commercial rights of Europeans, and the admission of European functionaries to deal with the Imperial functionaries on fair and honorable terms in regard to these rights. If Great Britain meant to secure more than this by Articles III and IV of the Treaty of Tientsin, then she meant to force her own ways of thinking and acting at the point of the bayonet upon the Court of Peking, and this, not for the sake of protecting her own subjects in any position which they already held, but for the purpose of accelerating the dissolution of the Chinese Empire. That this must be the result of compliance with all the [illegible] seem to have [illegible] power; and one can hardly account with them for their affecting anxiety to "keep off" from the strict terms of a treaty which threatened the humiliation of their monarch and the disintegration of their empire. The English, nevertheless, do quarrel with them on just this ground; and it was on just this ground that the Hon. Mr. BRUCE drove Admiral HOPE to his disastrous assault upon the Ta-ku forts. He was determined that he would go to Peking; that *he would go there in his own way*, by his own road, and at his own time; and that he would see the Emperor in person, under just such conditions as he, Mr. BRUCE, might think becoming and proper.

If England really wishes to undertake the conquest and prostration of China, and really thinks herself equal to the work, nothing could be more exactly fitted to favor her projects than the events which have marked the last few months in history. They have roused her people to the work, and have made a great Chinese war possible. At the same time, if anything were needed to vindicate the refusal of the United States to cooperate with Great Britain in China, it would be found in these same events, which leave England little choice, *but to a disgraceful retreat from her attempt* to burst open the palace gates of Peking and a determined onslaught upon the independence and the very existence of the Chinese nation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Explosion at Wilmington.

THE DUPONT POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP—FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED—SEVEN LIVES LOST—INCIDENTS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The explosion of DUPONT'S powder mills, on the Brandywine, yesterday, occurred about 10¾ o'clock A. M., while the men in the lower or hagley-yard were employed in loading powder-dust (as it is called when in a certain condition) at the press-room, to be conveyed to one of the other mills there, to go through another process. A one-horse cart stood opposite the press-room door, partly loaded. The press-room "blew up" with a terrible crash; the composition-room immediately followed; a minute or two later the glazing-room, and then two rolling mills, simultaneously—being five in all.

Seven men were killed, and another had his arm broken. The wind was northwest and high at the time, which deadened the sound so much in the immediate vicinity that the men in the upper yard did not cease work on the instant, and Mr. HENRY DUPONT, who was in the basement of a cotton-mill not far distant, did not think, from the light report, that it was necessary to hurry from the yard to ascertain the damage, if any had been done. Two of the men were blown into the Brandywine, one into a tree, and the headless trunk of another was blown to the opposite side of the creek. Of the others nothing could be ascertained.

A strange feature of the casualty is, that the horse was not killed, although standing in proximity to the press-room when the explosion occurred. The cart to which he was attached, and which was partly loaded with powder dust, was thrown about in fragments; the horse was entirely stripped of his harness, his hair singed off, one eye put out, and one leg broken, and yet, after the smoke and dust cleared away, he was found limping about the yard, exhibiting all the signs of painful agony. He was killed, to relieve him of his sufferings. The names of the killed men were MORAN, SWEENEY, SEBAS, JACCOB, JOHN WEBB, MICHAEL O'DONNEL and E. DOUGHERTY. The Coroner visited the scene of the explosion, but could learn nothing, all the witnesses having been killed.

The loss of the mills to Messrs. DUPONT is nothing; the loss of life is the only thing which sinks deep into their hearts, from their inability to restore it.

From Washington.

SEVENTY-FIVE POST-OFFICES DISCONTINUED—THE EXPEDITION AGAINST VERA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 23.

During the last week the Postmaster-General has discontinued seventy-five small Post-offices, many others having been previously abolished.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Tuesday says a number of private letters from Vera Cruz allude to a threatened expedition against that city, Alvarado and other places on the Gulf Coast, but none of the writers appear to entertain any fears of it;—and this not from any protection the Constitutional Government would be able to afford, but from the well-known jealousies among the opposing party. Their argument appears to be that even in case MIRAMON really contemplated such an expedition, he would not dare to undertake it, lest during his absence MARQUEZ should seize the reigns of Government.

Destructive Fires.

BURNING OF THE OGDENSBURGH LITERARY INSTITUTE.

OGDENSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Ogdensburgh Literary Institute was burned last night, together with all the scientific apparatus, and a portion of the valuable library. The loss amounts to $8,000. There was no insurance on the property.

BURNING OF STORES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 23.

A fire broke out on Main-street last night, damaging the stocks of Messrs. WILSON & SEAMEND to the amount of $70,000; of WATSON & Co., saddlers, $15,000; of PETER & BUCHANAN'S agricultural implement store to the extent of $10,000; of CRAIG & Co.'s dry goods, $10,000. Others lost smaller amounts. All of the losers are pretty well insured,—partly in Eastern offices.

From Boston.

THE SHAWMUT INSURANCE COMPANY, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The temporary injunction on the Shawmut Insurance Company, granted some days since, was to-day made perpetual, at a hearing before Judge HOAR, and receivers will be appointed.

The Champion Scullers' regatta was to-day again postponed till Monday, on account of the rough weather. The New-York oarsmen are in fine condition.

Last evening, CHARLES KNAPP, an aged and retired sea captain, boarding at No. 1 Bunker-hill-place swallowed a large dose of laudanum. He then cut his throat, first with a razor, and again with a butcher knife, and also fired a pistol shot into his head. He survived for several hours, expiring late in the evening.

International Base Ball Match.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Mr. JONES, delegate from the Astor House Convention of Base Ball Clubs, arrived this morning and proposed a challenge from the American base ball players to the English cricketers for three days' play. Messrs. PARR and WISDEN, on behalf of the cricketers, have decided to return by the Quebec steamer of Saturday, the 29th, and that they can only play on Wednesday and Thursday next. If that cannot be arranged, the entire twelve positively decline. There is a slight snow-storm, and the weather is cold and raw. The cricket match is not going on yet.

New-York Politics.

ALBANY COUNTY NOMINATIONS—REPUBLICAN PREMARKS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Democratic "Soft" Convention, for this County, was held at Clarksville to-day, and the following persons were put in nomination: For Senator, ANDREW J. CLOWES; for County Judge, SOLOMON P. HIGGINS; for District-Attorney, JAS. GUARNIER; for Surrogate, ISAAC LORRAN; and for Justice of the Court of Sessions, GEO. R. RANDAY.

The Republicans held their primary elections in the several Wards yesterday. In one of the Wards there was a disturbance, and the ballots were scattered about the room. It is understood that the ticket is fused with the Americans throughout.

From the Pike's Peak Region.

REDUCTION IN PROVISIONS—SUFFERING—GOLD RECEIVED AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Oct. 22.

It now appears that Dr. WILLIAMS has been elected to Congress from Jefferson Territory, instead of Mr. WHITMAN, as announced.

The mint receipts of gold dust, during the last two weeks, in this and adjacent counties, are $[illegible]

[illegible] Saturday, Oct. 22.

At noon to-day a convict in the Maryland State Penitentiary, confined consequence to the cellar, set upon Deputy-Warden, who, while attending his command, was seized by the convict and stabbed twice in the [illegible]

[illegible] Church and became a Roman Catholic [illegible] tion in a letter to Archbishop [illegible] his conversion to Catholicism he has had charge of St. [illegible] Church, which he was largely instrumental in building up, and which so far as the labor of the pastor was the smallest Catholic Church in the City. He had one assistant, to whom he left nearly the whole care of the Church. We understand that some months since he applied to the Archbishop for another assistant, on the ground that the care of his [illegible] required so much [illegible] could not conscientiously perform the duties of his charge. This request the Archbishop refused, and he [illegible] whereupon Dr. FORBES resigned and [illegible]

On the 17th he addressed the Archbishop the following letter:

[illegible]

Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D.

Most Reverend [illegible] I [illegible] to the Church of [illegible] has not been [illegible] ability and duty [illegible] yet so well [illegible] feel I [illegible] convinced that it would [illegible] to be [illegible] of which I have [illegible] of which I have [illegible] to be [illegible] of which I have [illegible] to be [illegible] of which I have [illegible] to be

FIRE IN EIGHTH AVENUE.

A fire broke out about 4 o'clock on M. yesterday in the drug-store of WILLIAM RIDGE, No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, and extinguished. The damage is but very slight. The building and stock are insured for $3,500 in the Lafayette and Germania Insurance Companies.

Police Hospitals.

TICKET SWINDLE.—Christian Heine made a complaint before Justice CORNELL on Saturday, of having been swindled out of $35 at the bogus ticket-office of Frank Fowler, corner of Chambers and West streets. He paid this amount for a passage to Bremen in the steamer Germania, which was a mythical ship. On the day the vessel was to sail, Heine was informed that an accident to the machinery would delay her departure. This aroused his suspicions, and he had Fowler and Gilbert, one of his clerks, arrested. The Justice held them in bail of $1,000 each for further examination. At a meeting of Germans in the evening, a committee was appointed to raise funds for the purpose of employing counsel to prosecute the accused.

ROBBERY OF AN EX-POLICEMAN.—As Mr. Samuel Mahon, lately a Sixth Ward Policeman, was standing, at an early hour yesterday morning, on the corner of Mulberry and Park streets, he was accosted by a man, who asked to be directed to Greenwich-avenue. While Mahon was giving the information the questioner snatched his gold watch and ran off. Mahon and Officer Williams pursued, and arrested the thief, finding the watch in his pocket. He gave his name as Theodore Neefe. Justice CORNELL committed him to answer.

STABBED IN A FIGHT.—An encounter took place yesterday morning in a billiard saloon in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, between Hugh Flanly, Thomas Martin and Hugh McGrath, in which Flanly was first beaten and afterwards stabbed. The wound was inflicted in the stomach, and is pronounced dangerous. Martin and McGrath were both arrested, and Justice KELLY committed them to answer.

The Memory of Hon. David C. Broderick.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY BY THE BRODERICK GUARD.

Ten years ago, and shortly after the departure of the late Hon. DAVID C. BRODERICK for California, a company of firemen and others was organized in his honor, and called the "Broderick Guard." These persons, mostly residents of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, held a meeting on Saturday evening at the room of Engine Company No. 34, in Christopher-street. THOMAS C. BURNS occupied the chair, and WILLIAM DOBSCHECK acted as Secretary. Mr. L. S. OSBORN, on behalf of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported a series of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it fit to remove from earth our friend and distinguished fellow-citizen DAVID C. BRODERICK, possessed at the time of his assassination of a full share of this world's golden treasures, a gigantic intellect, a high position, health and wealth, and, best of all these, did he possess the respect and regard of those who knew him best; therefore,

Resolved, That we mourn fully unite with our nation in deploring the loss of one of our country's most distinguished Senators, DAVID C. BRODERICK. His life and services were by him devoted to his country, and upon her altar he yielded up all save his honor, which to him was a precious jewel.

Resolved, That we cannot forget, in dwelling upon our country's loss, that we are called upon by the all-wise dispensation of Providence to mourn a double loss. With our countrymen, we are sorrowed at the sacrifice of an American statesman and Senator. As members of the Broderick Guard we are afflicted in the loss of one who to us was, "all in all," friend, brother, counselor, leader. In him were happily blended all those rare qualities that constitute a model man; in society an ornament, in business prompt, and of spotless integrity, at heart generous, in mind a giant.

Resolved, That we hope to see upon the as yet unwritten pages of our country's record full justice rendered to the manly worth of the late lamented DAVID C. BRODERICK. In his death our nation lost a champion, her people a statesman, and we a friend indeed.

On the adoption of the resolutions the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—PETER FOGERTY, proprietor of the Union Shades, in South Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, by Detectives FROST and DENTON, on a warrant in which he is charged with committing a deadly assault upon the person of SILAS LOTZ. The injured man entered the above place two weeks ago Saturday night last, and was struck over the head with a club in the hands of FOGERTY. LOTZ, it is supposed, cannot recover.

DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP.—The Police of the First Precinct, late Saturday night, broke up a disorderly house on State near Hicks street, and arrested the proprietor, WILLIAM GUILLEY, and several of the inmates, all of whom were committed to prison.

BURGLARY—ARREST.—The house of FRANCIS CUMMINGS, No. 156 Maiden-lane, was entered by thieves Saturday night, and property valued at $150 carried away. A man who gives his name as EDWARD VAN VALKENBURGH, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, on suspicion of having robbed house No. 203 Rose-street, on Friday night last.

MORTALITY.—There were 98 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 20; women, 20; boys, 20; girls, 26; adults, 40; children, 58; males, 50; females, 48. There were 23 deaths by consumption, and 3 by old age.

CITY COURT—Calendar for this day—Enumerated Motions.—Nos. 20, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 40, 42. Jury Causes—Nos. 44, 7, 10, 22.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A moderately successful fortnight on Saturday brought the first week's operations to a satisfactory close. The attendance, although not good, was much better than the management had a right to expect, for of late these institutions have been shamefully neglected, seldom coming up to a decent standard of excellence, and never to the grandiloquent promises of the management. They have in consequence fallen into disrepute. It will require all the skill of a conscientious directory to bring them back once more into favor. Saturday's performances consisted of a miscellaneous character; the novelty being the last act of "Lucia," with SCHIRALI in the famous tenor scena. It was quite a success. This gentleman bids fair to become a prime favorite with the public. He is a careful and conscientious artist, and thus far has more than kept the promise of his reputation. We have other tenors here who rank higher in respect to voice, but we cannot name one who sings with more skill, or with better knowledge of his own resources. With Signor BRIGNOLI as an associate, and another famous tenor, Signor BLANCHARD, in perspective, it will be hard indeed if we cannot get sufficient out of the trio to satisfy us for the season. Signor FERRI, the new baritone, has met with the most triumphant reception, and is certainly entitled to it. In style and in method this gentleman compares favorably with Signor BADIALI, having however, the advantage of the last-named artist in point of age. He is an excellent actor, and loses no opportunity of impressing the best points of his conception on the audience. He has been heard to greatest advantage so far in "Rigoletto," and we are glad to see that this fine work is to be repeated to-night. The extraordinary tribulations through which the most unfortunate of jesters has to pass, afford a series of splendid opportunities for an artist so thoroughly in earnest as Signor FERRI. It is the smallest possible praise to say that we have had no *Rigoletto* which could, in the slightest particular, compare with Signor FERRI's immensely powerful conception of the role. We may add, too, that VERDI's opera has never been so well performed in general respects. Mme. COLSON is admirable as Gilda, and Signor BONFILI as the Duke.

It will be gratifying news to the habitués of the Academy to hear that Mme. GARRANIGA has been added to the company, and will make her first appearance on Wednesday in DONIZETTI's "Polinto."

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the stage manager here, takes his first benefit to-night the comedy of "Used Up" and the piece called "Charcoal Third" will be given. The latter is probably the weakest production that the repertoire can boast. We are at a loss to account for its occupancy of a stage so respectable as that of the Winter Garden, and at a still greater loss to understand why it should be retained on the bills when the public repudiates it by staying away, and the Press unanimously pronounce it the dismalest failure of the season. To refer to it critically would be to pay it a compliment of which it is entirely unworthy, and to refer to its French origin would be to perpetrate an outrage on the known skill of M. SOURIS. The play bill is a fair sample of the literary merits of the piece. We extract two of the principal jokes, 1, the Arkansas Heralds-Dunas; 2, triumph of American Terpsichory. These are jokes. By bringing the mind to a focus on the word Heralds-Dunas, we perceive that it is nothing but our old friend Breakdown in a gorgeous garb of Oriental humor. Joke No. 2 requires a more painful concentration of the mental faculties. We have not been able to discover whether the laugh comes in after Terps or after hickory. We are persuaded, however, that the joke is a very good one, for the author has printed it in very large letters. There are things equally good in the piece, but in brevity, which is the

Winter Underclothing.

We desire to call the attention of our friends at this season of the year to the stock of Underclothing in our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department, consisting of

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
warranted genuine, made to our own order, at Shaker Village, New-Hampshire.

12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
12 Thread Silk, very heavy.
9 Thread Silk, medium.
Scotch, all Wool, very heavy.
English Cashmere, very heavy.
Norfolk Hosiery Company's All Wool, very heavy.
English Merino, very heavy.
English Merino, medium.
Extra Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Flannel, (own make,) heavy and medium.
Red Merino, (English,) heavy and medium.
Cotton Flannel, (English,) heavy and medium.

In all the above goods we have full assortments of sizes, both in Shirts and Drawers, being as good, if not the very largest and best to be found in any retail house in the City.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway.

Singer's No. 3 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $60.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturer, G. J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Rogers & Raymond's
COLD-WEATHER COMFORTS.
The attention of all classes is invited to the splendid quality and make and remarkably low prices of our warm winter protects, including
DREADNAUGHTS,
RIGA BEAVERS,
SOLFERINOS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Our assortment of Winter Clothing for in-door and out-door wear comprises a variety never equaled in this market. One price and no deviation.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

The Age of Improvements.
There are many improvements in Domestic Economy, that to a casual observer would seem of trifling importance. Such, at the first glance, might seem
HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET-LINING,
But housekeepers who used this invaluable article for
LINING THEIR CARPETS
declare it the greatest improvement of the age, equal in fact to the "loom." "Its true the loom may make the carpet, but the only thing to wear it, after it is laid, is HARRINGTON'S PATENT LINING. It has been asserted by many prudent housewives, in fact all that have used it, contend that a carpet lined with this lining will wear five times as long as one without it. Another great advantage in using it is, it does not require one-half the fuel to heat a room where carpets are laid on this lining. The name of HARRINGTON is fast becoming a household word.
Salesroom No. 63 Warren-st.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee.

Page's Venus—Immense Success.
Everybody goes to see this beautiful painting at the Dealer's Gallery, and there is hardly a lady or gentleman that can help patronizing STEINFELD'S CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS. Every one that has used this invaluable tonic knows that through its aid to digestion, and its great strengthening qualities, it gives a healthy tone to the system, beautifies the complexion, and constitutes it a form of loveliness in woman. Sold wholesale and retail at No. 37 John-st., New-York.

Fire and Weather Proof.
It is singular that landlord and tenants should bear the annoyance of having their rooms inundated with water from leaky roofs, when one coat of Bridgewater Paint, properly applied, remedies the evil at once. Landlord, look to this! Insure your policies of insurance, paint your building with Bridgewater Paint, and you have a safe guarantee against fire and water. The depôt is at No. 12 Maiden-lane.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Medical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Hovey's patent), at No. 216 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Full Style Hats.
WHITE, "THE" HATTER, No. 216 BROADWAY.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS AND SOFT CAPS.
WHITE, "The" Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.
Ladies' Riding and Children's Fancy Hats.
AT WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
M.S.—Trade Discount to the Ctr. No. 505 Broadway.

Our Friends, the Famous Hatter White,
Will be on hand both day and night
To show his friends and all that call,
The ONLY HAT THAT'S OUT this Fall;
It's out, for sure enough I saw it—
It took a tandem team to draw it.

Harry's Tricophorous
is the
FIRST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. The best patent medicine for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Success.—Everybody desires success and happiness, and might have both if they would select the right pursuit, and make the best use of their faculties. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological examinations daily.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., are constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 166 William-st., corner Ann-st.

"Why Do Ye Mourn Departed Spirits,"
when you can get the best imported Brandy, at 5c. per bottle; Gin, 5c.; Port, 4c.; Havana Cigars, at 3 cents, at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York?

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS'
CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—They are the favorites for families.—Times.
We prefer them for family use.—Tribune.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Box 3,000. No. 55 Platt-st.

BIRTHS.

MORRISS.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, the wife of WM. MORRISS, Esq., Merchant of New-York City, U. S. A., of a son.

☞ English papers please copy.

HAHAN.—At Flushing, on Monday, Oct. 8, MRS. SALLIE R. HAHAN, wife of Ludwig Hahan, Esq., of New-Orleans, La., of a boy, called WM. NATHAN HAHAN.

MARRIED.

CULVER—RENSEN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, JOSIAH CULVER, to CORNELIA, daughter of Peter V. Rensen, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

BILLINGS—MCARTHUR.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, by the Rev. T. Borden, CHARLES BILLINGS, of New-York, to SARAH, daughter of Charles McArthur, of the former place.

ANDERSON—DIAPER.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, by the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, HENRY E. ANDERSON, to ELLEN, eldest daughter of Frederic Diaper.

BUTTS—THURSTON.—At Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, in Christ Church, by the Rev. Arthur Mason, Mr. ISAAC BUTTS, of Boston, to Miss ELIZA, eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. Torrey Thurston, of Westerly.

MORRIS—SHARPS.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Chas. D. Cooper, Mr. J. WYMAN MORRIS, of New-York, to LAURA, daughter of Jacob L. Sharps, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

WAYLAND.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 22, EDWARD CULLEN, son of Charles C. and Margaret C. Wayland, aged 3 months.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, Oct. 24, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather,

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 361 Navy-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

ACOS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 21, JOHN F. ACOS, aged 37 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Raymond-st., three doors north of Myrtle-av., this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 24, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 22, LYDIA BROWN, in the 17th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, at the residence of Richard H. Ball, South Orange.

JARVIS.—At Westfield, Vt., on Friday, Oct. 21, at his residence, the Hon. WILLIAM JARVIS, in the 90th year of his age.

FRANCY.—At Andover, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 17, SAMUEL FRANCY, Esq., formerly a member of the New-Hampshire Bar, aged 66 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Wednesday, July 29, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, No. 13 Great King-st., Edinburgh, SARAH SOUTHGATE, relict of the late William Robertson, Esq., of Malta.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislature, with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
State Class, No. 257, Oct. 22, 1859.
38, 29, 49, 22, 46, 42, 36, 72, 67, 48, 53, 27, 26.
Class No. 258, Oct. 23, 1859.
4, 39, 53, 35, 36, 37, 18, 40, 59, 24, 57, 72.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

A course of popular lectures, organized under the auspices of Rutgers Institute, will be delivered, at Rutgers-st. Church, as follows:

The opening lecture in the course by

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Oct. 26.

Subject—Art and Life.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Nov. 2.

WM. C. PRIME, Nov. 9.

The Rev. R. S. THURSTON, (Waltham, Mass.) Nov. 16.

The Rev. JOHN M. KEZIE, D. D., Nov. 23.

Prof. CHADBOURNE, Williams College, Nov. 30.

Tickets for the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents
Tickets obtained at the door, and on Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346; on Grand-st., at Adams & Spencer's; at apothecary's on East Broadway and corner of Division and Clinton, and at the Institute, No. 254 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE,
Principal.

FLYMOUTH LECTURES.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.....BROOKLYN.
A course of Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) as follows:
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.
The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.
Mr. JOHN ZUNDELL will preside at the Organ.
Course Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, TWO DOLLARS. Can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and *Times* Office, New-York.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by the
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES
The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by
THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.
Subject—"THE WISE AND OTHERWISE, OR PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM."
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at A. G. GARTON'S, No. 248 Fulton-st., or at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being of Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
BOOK-KEEPING, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
ARITHMETIC, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
CLASS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY AND EVENING.

THE GREAT STOVE EMPORIUM.
W. H. CORT, No. 80 BOWERY,
PARLOR, COOKING, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, the celebrated "Arbiter," the only Gas-Consuming Cooking Stove invented.

THE CROTON.
The only meter that is independent of Croton breaks, and bills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
JNO. B. KITCHING.

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE IN THE ENJOYment of perfect health, frequently need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well secured against the assaults of the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that can not be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never ask another, for one of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS produces to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by disorder of the digestive organs. See advertisement in another column.

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Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Oct. 26.

Subject—Art and Life.

The Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Nov. 2.

WM. C. PRIME, Nov. 9.

The Rev. R. S. THURSTON, (Waltham, Mass.) Nov. 16.

The Rev. JOHN M. KEZIE, D. D., Nov. 23.

Prof. CHADBOURNE, Williams College, Nov. 30.

Tickets for the course.....75 cents
Single tickets.....25 cents
Tickets obtained at the door, and on Broadway, Hall & Sons, No. 543; D. Appleton & Co., No. 346; on Grand-st., at Adams & Spencer's; at apothecary's on East Broadway and corner of Division and Clinton, and at the Institute, No. 254 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE,
Principal.

FLYMOUTH LECTURES.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.....BROOKLYN.
A course of Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's,) as follows:
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.
The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.
Mr. JOHN ZUNDELL will preside at the Organ.
Course Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, TWO DOLLARS. Can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., and *Times* Office, New-York.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Third Lecture of this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, by the
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—BARGAIN MAKERS.
Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn, and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES
The second Lecture of this Course will be delivered by
THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.
Subject—"THE WISE AND OTHERWISE, OR PROGRESSION BY ANTAGONISM."
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at A. G. GARTON'S, No. 248 Fulton-st., or at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES
FOR SALE LOW BY
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y.
A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

BALDWIN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq., expressly for the Business
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
The largest assortment of fashionable Fall and Winter Clothing, of every variety taste and style ever offered, and will be sold less than at any other store in the City.
$40,000 saved yearly by being of Broadway.
The best artists that can be had in the world are employed in the custom and other departments of this establishment.
LADIES—Please call and examine the Children's Department.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, NO. 362 BROADWAY.
PENMANSHIP, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
BOOK-KEEPING, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
ARITHMETIC, FIVE TO FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
CLASS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, DAY AND EVENING.

THE GREAT STOVE EMPORIUM.
W. H. CORT, No. 80 BOWERY,
PARLOR, COOKING, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, the celebrated "Arbiter," the only Gas-Consuming Cooking Stove invented.

THE CROTON.
The only meter that is independent of Croton breaks, and bills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
JNO. B. KITCHING.

EVEN THOSE WHO ARE IN THE ENJOYment of perfect health, frequently need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well secured against the assaults of the ills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that can not be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never ask another, for one of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS produces to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS, whenever they are stricken by disorder of the digestive organs. See advertisement in another column.

WITH COUSIN MAY CARLETON'S
NEW STORY,
GIPSEY GOWER,
Ready this day
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

SILVER WARE.
GALE & WILLING,
(LATE WM. GALE & SON,)
NO. 347 BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRITISH STERLING
SILVER WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES ON THE PREMISES.
STRANGERS visiting the City are invited to examine our stock of STERLING SILVER WARE, which is large and well assorted, comprising articles for FAMILY USE, AND FOR BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PLATED WARE.

IMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS.
PERFECT PURGATIVES.
A great want has long existed in the materia medica of a perfect purgative medicine, on which the physician in all cases may rely with absolute certainty. This desideratum is now supplied by Dr. RADWAY, who has discovered and brought to light in the form of
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
a purgative which will in all cases supply the place of calomel, blue pills, and all the uncertain purgative and cathartic medicines in present use, either in the form of pills, powders or liquids.
In all cases of inflammations, congestions, fevers, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, convulsions, worms, fits, influenza, coughs, colds, &c., a dose of from four to six Radway's Regulating Pills will immediately check the progress of the disease, and in from four to six hours expel from the system the diseased humors that occasion the difficulties.
THEIR QUICK OPERATION,
In all conditions of the system where there is acute or inflammatory disease, and speedy medication is required, Radway's Regulating Pills will afford relief in fifteen minutes after they are used, and will in the most obstinate and critical cases of inflammation and congestion, secure a free evacuation from the bowels in from four to six hours.
Price of Radway's Pills 25 cents per box, elegantly coated with gum.
RADWAY & CO.,
No. 32 John-st.

DR. J. HOVER DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,
And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial.
To prevent counterfeits the proprietor's name is blown in the glass of each bottle. Price $1 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. Directions for use accompany each bottle. For sale by CHAS. WIDDIFIELD, Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway; CONRAD FOX, No. 56 Beekman-st.; and MRS. HAYES, No. 115 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and by all druggists.

THE PLANTING SEASON FOR TREES
HAVING ARRIVED,
PARSONS & COMPANY
invite the attention of those about planting to their large collection at
FLUSHING, L. I.
Their FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS are of vigorous growth and the best quality, and the Ornamental Department contains
EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS
Trees and Plants in great variety and of handsome form.
They deliver trees at Fulton Market wharf free, and invite purchasers to visit their grounds or to select from the different catalogues, which can be obtained at No. 152 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER and AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of this wonderful preparation.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS,
Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.
For Nov. 6,
Containing
GIPSEY GOWER.
By Cousin May Carleton.
Opening chapters in this beautiful Tale.
SCENES IN THE OLD DOMINION.
BY J. A. PATTEN.
Ready THIS DAY.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
General Agents,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.

STATE FAIR SCALES
FOR SALE.
Having received the agency for LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and being about to remove to No. 239 Broadway, I will sell at a discount 25 of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES, which have been used in taking FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS at the different State Fairs, and which are as good as new, excepting a little paint being rubbed off.
FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

WINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER, PLATED WARE, &c.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
ESTABLISHED at No. 20 Bowery in 1828.
Store enlarged in 1859, and NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
STRANGERS will find it to their interest to examine our STOCK, as all goods sold are warranted to be as represented. Terms 25 per cent. below Broadway prices.
WATCHES repaired and warranted.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 20 Bowery, New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by easing the gums, reducing all inflammation; will relieve all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
Paint, grease spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.
HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 263, 513 and 726 Broadway.

STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.
NO. 308 BROADWAY.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
A CONTINUED FRESH STOCK OF ALL NOVELTIES
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AT WHO

BOARDING SCHOOL.

NO. 70 WEST 38TH-ST.

[illegible] Young Ladies [illegible] Principal.

BORDENTOWN INSTITUTE.

[illegible] PREPARATORY CLASS.

[illegible] CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

[illegible] Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.,
G. M. WEED, Principal.

[illegible] will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 24 of November next.

BORDENTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

[illegible] P. C. PLACE, A.M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

[illegible] Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[illegible] Principal.

PARKER AND BERGEN'S SCHOOL.

[illegible] Principal.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE REV. R.

[illegible] Principal.

EDWARD INSTITUTE.—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

[illegible] JOHN W. KOUND, A. M., Principal Male
Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Female Department.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.

[illegible] Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I.,

[illegible] Principal.

BEING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

[illegible] Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

[illegible] Principal.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LITCHFIELD, CONN.

[illegible] Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.

[illegible] Principal.

MISS ADELAIDE'S SEMINARY, FAREHAM-STREET.

[illegible] Principal.

MISS ROGERS'S SEMINARY, FAREHAM-STREET.

[illegible] Principal.

MISS WATSON'S SCHOOL.

[illegible] Principal.

MISS PRIVAT'S SCHOOL.

[illegible] Principal.

MISS ROGERS'S SEMINARY

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
AT PAR.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $300,000 at 5 per cent. Stock of the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on the 1st of November next.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $767,625 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years—was the only Bank west of the Mississippi that did not suspend specie payments in 1857. Began to pay yearly dividends of five per cent. Have accumulated a surplus of $[illegible]. The charter is perpetual. The proprietary has not the personal liability clause, and has 20 years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder in the first twenty days, at the Directors may call on due notice; but may all be paid up at the time at the option of the subscriber. Pro rata dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New-York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.

NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the above Company are hereby requested to call at the Park Bank to pay in their subscriptions: the first installment of fifty per cent. on Tuesday, the first of November, and the remaining fifty per cent. on Thursday, the tenth day of the same month.

R. VAN NEST,
A. ALEXANDER, } Commissioners.
W. HOWES,

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st.,
October 20, 1858.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not noticed in for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Oct. 19, 1858.—Holders of the first mortgage sterling bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, which will become due on the 1st of December next, are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., or by Messrs. Cavan Brothers & Co., London, at the option of the holders, at or before maturity.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

Fulton Bank, New-York, Oct. 15, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. has this day been declared from the earnings of the Bank during the last six months, payable on and after the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 1st Nov. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery,
New-York, Oct. 15, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Institution has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 1 next. By order of the Board. GEO. W. YOOLE, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, and for Inspectors of the succeeding annual election, will be held at the Banking Room, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BILLS $1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 68 Broadway.

ONE HUNDREDSHARES OF THE STOCK of the ST. NOSA EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY for sale by MORSE & WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

SHORT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE principal cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858, trains will leave Ellis-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge and Intermediate Stations—7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M. For White Plains—10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts. For Dover Plains—1 P. M. For Albany—3:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—6:30 A. M. Albany—5 P. M. White Plains—6:45, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:45 P. M. Williams' Bridge—6:45, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:45 P. M.
Albany—3:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, Sept. 19, 1858, Passenger Trains leave Pier first of Dey-st. as follows: 7 A. M. Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 2:30 P. M., for Narrowsburg, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations. The Express Trains connect at Rutland with the Vermont Central, and Western Pullman Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse, connecting with the Buffalo, Corning, and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Corning with the Tonawanda Railroad and Dansville and Tyrone Branch Railroad; at Dunkirk and Buffalo with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL WADE, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate stations from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and through the East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only, for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN G. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, and return HAVANA, 7 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 7 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning, leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point, leave Flushing at 7:15 and 11:45 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Fare from Fulton market slip, 37½ cents. Fare from Hunter's Point, 12½ cents. All above trains make either way passengers. Greenpoint, Whitehall, Newtown and West Flushing, on Sundays only leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 8:30 A. M., 1 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Flushing at 9:30, 11, 2 and 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 10, 12, 3, 6:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM CORTLANDT-ST. Trains will leave Chambers-st. ferry as follows: Express Trains, 6 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, Canada, Detroit, Michigan, Chicago, and the West. Mail Train, at 3:30 P. M., for Albany and Troy. Way Passenger, at 4:30 P. M., for Yonkers, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, Greenbush, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Saratoga, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, Canada, Detroit, Michigan, Chicago, and the West. Tickets for New-York leave Troy at 6:30, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 4:30 P. M., and a horse car meets the train at Albany. Fare, 50 cents. A. J. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA, THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST. Express Line, leaves New-York at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Express Line, leaves Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Tickets and information at Cortlandt-st. ferry office, and at Station, foot of Market-st., Philadelphia. Baggage checked through. Washington HALLAM, Jr., Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead, at 7 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; for Jamaica, at 10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES [illegible] horse power steam engine [illegible] boiler and fixtures, nearly new and in moderate use [illegible] count of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 3 Mercer-st.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.—A perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with the magnificent SIDE-WHEEL SHIP, GOLDEN AGE, Capt. J. STEPHENS, late COMMODORE of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's fleet, sailing DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, APALACHIAN and ATLANTIC, have been entirely refitted and adapted to the California trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,200 tons burthen, Ac. Ch. Gage, Commanding, will leave
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, J. L. Hay, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. Pearson,
will follow on the 20th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passenger will be transported free of upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
C. H. Lyons, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The Arago has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach above the engine being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to
C. G. FRANCIS, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Leitch. EUROPA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. HUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 6.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 13.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 22.

Specie shipped and insured at lowest rates.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

W. TAPSCOTT,	MERIDIAN,	JOHN R. BOYD,
BREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	SWITZERLAND
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	CAMBRIA,
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CONSTELLATION,
PHOENIX,	VICTORY,	

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Drawers will find particulars may be had on application (if by letter, inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage ..... $15 | Deck $6

The splendid steamship MARION, Wm. J. Foster, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

This ship has fine accommodations for passengers, and is the only steamer in the trade with state rooms.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
JOHN F. DUNCAN & CO., No. 36 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Hutton, on SATURDAY.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jas. A. Foss, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $22; to Mobile, $20; to Montgomery, $18; Albany, $16; Columbus, $14; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 15 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The MONTGOMERY will sail W. C. Sharp, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 4.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownlees, will sail from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, or about 11th November and 8th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $25
Passage Money to Havana 40
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wesnam, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 1 North River,
SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTERS & REICHELT,
No. 66 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Seth Crowell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. Layfield,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. Parsons, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Hutton, on SATURDAY.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Freight to Petersburg and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $4. Freight and stateroom reduced to corresponding rates.
LUDLAM & BEHNEKEN, No. 116 Broadway.
Freight taken on accommodating terms.

NOTICE.—SHIPPED TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—The Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facility will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to the Atlantic ports of the United States and Europe. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELLBROWN, 1000 tons burthen, Capt. Seymour, will sail from Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., or on the arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $25
Passage Money to Havana 40
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, R. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the stream, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27, at 1 P. M., from the foot of Duane-st., North River, and the AFRICA, from Jersey City, on the 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to be followed by the PERSIA on the 12th of November.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. Warranted equally free from odor, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not injure the lamps in the slightest degree, and burns perfectly free from smoke. Dealers and others supplied at the manufacturers' prices. Barrels, 40 gallons, stamped with name of the manufacturer. JOHN W. DUMOLY & CO., No. 56 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Nos. 3 and 5 Gold-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. J. E. NORTON.

MUSICAL.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
The best Piano existing.
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was wanting previous has been done away with. A strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron framework, and the sound-board or sole vibrator, is as detached and vibratory, as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its vibrations. Simple as this contrivance may seem it occasions an entire change in the sound-producing power of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained power, the vocal effect of Mr. Briggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The quality of tone is equally remarkable; an ordinary player produces with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.

Manufactured and for sale by the BRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES V. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDER ORGANS
Removed to No. 548 Broadway.

Alexander Organs, (patented in the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and Spain,) SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

WILLAWA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIN,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Rothschild, Liszt, Sontag, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:

$40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $110, $120, $130, $140, $150, $160, $170, $180, $190, $200, $250, $300, $375, $400.

A descriptive catalogue will be sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 548 Broadway.

Importers of Parisian Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexander Organs.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
No. 652 Broadway.

C. & SONS have received the highest premiums for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as J. GOLDBECK, Sig. SIGNONI, Prof. Rudolphsen, J. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, E. G. EIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, C. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTES,
AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS,
NO. 333 BROADWAY.

A good assortment always on hand for both wholesale and retail trade. Every instrument warranted for three years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, and sold at the lowest prices. Several second-hand pianos for sale low. New pianos to rent, and the rent allowed on purchase. Also, pianos for hire, terms to dealers. Next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $300, $350 and $400.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $35 to $100. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS.—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—Springfield. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

$210 FOR A BEAUTIFUL, RICH-TONED 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, made by best City makers four months since, two years warranted; has full round corners, fluted keys, scalloped legs, elegantly inlaid with pearl, grand circular scale and magnificently finished throughout, cost worth of notice of those in search of a reliable instrument at a bargain. Apply at the dwelling, No. 416 6th-st., six doors above 9th-st., east side, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for two days.

LIGHTS & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 422 Broome-st.; also at their Depot, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Rosewood very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. W. HAREBY, M. S. 385 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and fully warranted, been used a few months, in perfect order, rich full tone, worth $450, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO DAVEN & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 415 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 359 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments. J. M. FELTON, Nos. 341 and 343 Broadway.

I. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR scale Pianos, full iron frame, patent damper, unequaled for standing in tune. Warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, near 14th-st.; Manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BALTIMORE celebrated gold medal premium pianos, at great bargains, at No. 365 Bleecker-st. Two 7-octave second-hand pianos, in fine order, for $150 and $175; good as new; one for $450.

PIANO TO LET VERY LOW.—IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—Is 1-octave, and has the harp attachments; it is a powerful but sweet toned instrument. Was manufactured by one of the best makers. Apply at No. 366 Broome-st.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 185 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av., and 9th-st.

V. P. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of the celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 18, 24 and 36 tunes; in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the first makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns; and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued, price $1. Private family or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

M. CHABRAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 54 East 12th-st.,
Is now open. Beginners commence at all times, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 noon, for the Junior Classes; the Senior Class in the afternoon. The quarter counts from the first lesson taken. Circulars at the Academy.

N. B.—The whole establishment, having been painted and refitted, parties can obtain the same for private soirées on any evening in the week. Terms moderate. The gentlemen's evening classes discontinued.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 132 Montague-place.
New classes for children commence at 4 P. M. on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 25. Early application is desirable.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 564 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.—Tuesdays and Thursdays. An afternoon class is now open for ladies, misses, and masters, and also an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Beginners can enter any time. Schools and private classes attended. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 132 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Private class for Ladies, at 11 A. M., will commence in New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 23; in Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 26. Please call for circulars.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Second-avenue, corner of Sixteenth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIGOLETTO.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, at 8 o'clock,
LAST NIGHT OF
RIGOLETTO.
In consequence of the very great success of Friday evening, Verdi's opera of
RIGOLETTO
will be repeated for the last time, with the same perfect cast.
Madame COLSON will make her second appearance in Gilda.
FERRI in his great character of Rigoletto.
Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor STIGELLI.
Rigoletto can on no account be repeated.
Seats to be had at Ackerman's, Hall & Sons', and at the Academy, No. 18 Wall-st., G. Brainard's, Hall & Sons', and at the Academy.

NOTICE.—MADAME GAZZANIGA.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert tour through the United States.
The first of the Gazzaniga series, that will take place on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27,
when will be given the new opera of
IL POLIUTO.
In which opera Madame GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America, in the leading role of Paulina.
The sale of seats for the Gazzaniga first appearance in Poliuto will commence on Tuesday.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
The engagement of Madame Gazzaniga, and the recovery of Mlle. Speranza, enable the Directress to present a most interesting programme for the present week.
This evening will be repeated for the last time, the highly successful opera of
RIGOLETTO,
with Colson, Strakosch, Stigelli and Ferri.
On WEDNESDAY, the first appearance this season of
MADAME GAZZANIGA,
when she will appear for the first time in America, in the new opera of
IL POLIUTO, OR THE MARTYRS.
Madame Gazzaniga will sing the role of Paulina.
BRIGNOLI AND AMODIO,
in their original characters.
On THURSDAY, first appearance in America of
MLLE. ADELINA SPERANZA,
in
LA TRAVIATA.
On FRIDAY, revival of the celebrated opera of
MARIA DI MORAN.
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great role, Maria di Moran.
MME. STRAKOSCH ..... Gonda
SIGNOR STIGELLI ..... Chalais
The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
Will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys great European reputation.
MADAME SONAM will be produced with entirely new dresses.
ON SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.
In active preparation, the new opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
Which will be brought out in the most gorgeous style;
and Mozart's
MAGIC FLUTE.
In the course of the present week will arrive the great tenor,
Signor CARLO BEAUGARDE.
Due notice will be given of the arrival of
Mlle. CRUVELLI and Sig. SUSINI.

THE OPERA—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera and other places of amusement may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 3 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT
And every evening until further notice.
The performances to commence with the Drama, in Three Acts, entitled
FAST HER OF THE OLDEN TIME.
This play is taken from a comedy entitled "Rochester," by the celebrated Moncrieff, which ran in London on its first production, for nearly one hundred successive nights. It has been carefully revised, altered and adapted to the requirements of the present stage.
By Mr. Lester Wallack.
Charles II., King of England ..... Mr. Lester
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester ..... Mr. Fredericks
in which he will sing
SIMON, THE CELLARMAN.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham ..... Mr. Brougham
Lourigus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Doctorry ..... Mr. Blake
Amos Squeak, a Parish Beadle ..... Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser ..... Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Son ..... Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player ..... Mr. Moore
Balsam, Valet to Rochester ..... Mr. Blake
Jobkins ..... Mr. G. Parsloe
Goff Barney ..... Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay ..... Mrs. Hoey
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse ..... Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca ..... Mrs. Vernon
Mrs. Barnaby of the "Horse" ..... Miss Tree
New Scenery ..... Mr. Hargood
New Music ..... Mr. Robert Stewart
Dances ..... Miss Huntavie
To conclude with the laughable Farce
BATHING.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Young, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Lavere, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Walcot and Miss Floyd will appear.
Places may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
In rehearsal—A new comic Duality, written expressly for this Theatre
By Maria Grace Warren,
Entitled
GOING IT BLIND.
In which three truly great vocal artistes
Messrs. WALCOT and BROUGHAM,
will each have a role (rough and tumble).
The musical arrangement (far ahead of the original),
By ROBERT STOEPEL.

WINTER GARDEN.
For the
BENEFIT
of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
By whom the Winter Garden was designed, erected and decorated, and in acknowledgment of its success as the most elegant and beautiful place of entertainment ever opened in this Metropolis.
TO-NIGHT (Monday,) Oct. 24,
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream ..... Mr. Bourcicault
Mrs. Clutterbuck ..... Mrs. H. Vining
(Her first appearance in this City.)
After which
CHAMOUNI THE THIRD.
Jaffaica ..... Miss

THE TAUNTY WANDERER.

[From the Boston Post, Oct. 20.]

Since her abduction from the Wanderer, Mrs. Lazarus has been in Boston, and has been seen by many persons who have known her in her prosperous days. She is said to be very poorly clad, and looks as if she had undergone great hardship. She has been in this city for some days, and has been seen by